

## KROPOTKIN HITS POLICY OF ALLIES

Aged Prince Says Kolchak and Denikine are Aiding Despotism.

"LET US ALONE," HE SAYS  
Compares Situation in Russia With France in 1792 When Liberty Lived.

By LAURENCE HILLS.  
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.  
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PARIS, Oct. 12.—Prince Peter Kropotkin, about whose arrest and execution many legends have been circulating, has broken the silence which he has maintained throughout more than two years of Bolshevik rule. In a remarkable letter to his old friend Georges Brandes, which *Humanite* publishes simultaneously with its receipt by the noted Danish critic, Kropotkin draws a desolate picture of Russia to-day. Without attempting to defend or condemn Bolshevism he explains and tries to justify Russia's present position as being analogous to that of France during certain moments in its own revolution when it was seeking the light.

"Russia to-day is a vast social revolution seeking an outlet," writes Kropotkin. He raises his voice against the blockade, which, he says, is heaping misery upon disaster and sapping the last bit of energy and life blood of Russia. He condemns the policy of the Allies of intervention in all the varied forms in which it has been evident up to the present moment, and protests against the support of Kolchak and Denikine, who are working for the reconstruction of the former despotism.

Back at Old Work.  
Here are some of the extracts which shed an interesting light on the existence of the aged revolutionary and his wife in a secluded province near Moscow:

"The person who brings you this letter will tell you of the isolated life we are leading in this little provincial town. At my age it is physically impossible to participate in public affairs during the revolution, and to do so in an amateurish way is not in my nature. During last winter, when we lived in Moscow, I collaborated with a group of citizens in the elaboration of a plan for a Federal republic, but the group was dispersed and I return to my previous labors on my book on 'Ethics' which I began fifteen years ago in England.

"All that I can do is to give you a general idea of the situation in Russia, of which the West realizes so little. An analogy will explain it, perhaps. We now are passing through a period like that through which France lived during the Jacobine revolution from September 22, to July 9, when this in addition that this is a social revolution, seeking its outlet, its roadway.

Methods Are Wrong.

"An analogous situation has been produced in Russia. The Bolsheviks are aiming to introduce by a dictatorship of a fraction of the Social Democrats the socialization of the soil, of industry and of commerce. While the change which they are seeking to bring about is a fundamental principle of Socialism itself, unhappily the methods by which they seek, in a sense so essentially centralized, to bring about a communism which paralyzes the constructive labor of the people, renders success impossible and is preparing the way for a period of furious and ugly reaction.

"You speak in the Occident of restoring 'order' in Russia by the intervention of the arms of the Allies, protected with all my force against any form of armed intervention by the Allies in Russian affairs. This intervention will have for its consequences an occupation of Russian territory which will bring us the return of the chauvinist monarchy, a return of which already we see the beginning and note this carefully, it will produce in the ensemble of the Russian people such an attitude of hostility toward western Europe that the consequences will be sad indeed. The Americans have understood this well already.

"You imagine that in supporting Kolchak and Denikine you are supporting the liberal Republican party, but this is a grave error. Whatever may be the intentions of these two leaders the greater number of those by whom they are surrounded have totally different visions. Those of the Allies who read clearly the vents in Russia must repudiate all armed intervention.

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"Instead of playing the role of Austria, Prussia and Russia against France in 1793 the Allies should have done everything in their power to help the Russian people out of their miserable position. Moreover, much blood will be shed in the future to bring Russia back to the past, but it will be unsuccessful. To construct a new future without delay I appeal to the Allies to come to the aid of our children, come and aid us in the necessary constructive work and for this work send us not diplomats and generals, but help and tools with which to produce and organize builders, those who have so well helped the Allies during those terrible five years to prevent economic disorganization and have repulsed the barbarous invasion of the many."

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The Franz Josef Goes Down During Hurricane.

Rome, Oct. 12.—The Austrian battleship Franz Josef, which had been allotted to the Jugo-Slav navy, sank during a hurricane, according to a despatch received here from Zara, Dalmatia. The despatch adds that the vessel lay at a depth of 160 feet. She was carrying ammunition for the entire Jugo-Slav navy. French sailors are guarding the wreck.

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## ALLIES CLASH WITH KOLCHAK LEADER

Refusal of Latter to Withdraw Vladivostok Troops Is Cause.

ULTIMATUM IS DEFIED  
Jap General Who Sent It Gets Decoration From Russian General.

By the Associated Press.  
VLADIVOSTOK, Oct. 3.—A misunderstanding has arisen here between the allied command and the representative of Admiral Kolchak, head of the Omak Government, as a result of a demand by the Allies that a recently arrived force of new and untrained troops who have been creating disturbances, be moved from the city.

The province commander, Rospov, says he moved into the city 4,000 troops early in September to forestall a coup d'etat planned by the Social Revolutionists. Armored trains and Cosack detachments also were alerted here for an emergency. The result has been numerous incidents of friction, including the murder of three allied soldiers, one American, one Russian and one Czech, and many minor affairs.

During the last year Kolchak representatives have been maintained here by permission of the allied military force, so the Interallied Military Conference decided that the newly arrived Russian troops should be withdrawn from the fortress limits for the sake of law and order, since for a year no Russian troops had been allowed in Vladivostok without the permission of the allied command.

The Japanese Gen. Inagaki, chairman of the conference, on September 26 sent a communication to Gen. Rozanoff, the Russian military commander in the Far East, ordering the withdrawal of the troops by noon of September 30, declaring that otherwise the necessary measures would be taken to compel the withdrawal.

Rospov then concentrated his forces. On the 28th Rospov sent a letter to the Allies quoting a telegram from Kolchak, couched in strong terms, saying that the Allies had made an attempt on the sovereign rights of Russia, and ordering Rozanoff to move his troops from Vladivostok, and even to use extreme measures in order to keep them here.

The Allies have communicated direct with Admiral Kolchak, explaining the local situation, believing that the Omak Government has not been correctly informed as to conditions prevailing. The belief among them is that Kolchak's orders to Rozanoff were influenced by exaggerated reports sent by Rozanoff misrepresenting the intention of the Allies.

The newspapers have taken up the situation and are bitterly criticizing the action of the Allies. A statement credited to Gen. Inagaki has explained, in the newspapers approving of Rozanoff's position.

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## WARN BERLIN OF BALTIC PERFDY

Threaten Coercive Measures.

Continued from First Page.  
The local Government already established.

"In view of this situation, the allied and associated Governments maintain the principle of the full responsibility of the German Government in the carrying out of the evacuation of the region, and they mean to maintain the integrity of the evacuation measures announced in the third telegram of September 27, as long as the evacuation has not been undertaken and pursued with all desirable celerity.

"However, for the purpose of encouraging the execution of the operation and the lending of assistance to the German Government, the Allied and Associated Governments expect to send allied representatives whose mission should consist of (a) receiving from the German Government information regarding measures decided upon by it as well as in proposing measures which the mission itself may deem advisable; (b) in exercising on the spot, and with all powers of action, effective control of the execution of said measures.

"The chairmanship of this allied commission should be vested in the general officer appointed by the Allied and Associated Governments. Only when that general officer has informed the Supreme Council of the Allied and Associated Governments that operations of evacuation are progressing normally can the stopping of measures provided for by the telegram of September 27 be considered.

"The German Government is asked to kindly send its answer as soon as possible. The Allied and Associated Governments hereby notify the German Government that they will hold it responsible for any acts of hostility by German troops directed against their representatives in the Baltic provinces."

50,000 LETTS SENT TO PROTECT LIBAU  
Riga Being Bombarded by Germans and Russians.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 12.—A despatch from Berlin says 50,000 Letts have been landed at Libau from British warships before the German troops. The German troops, especially in the district near the railroad, the enemy's attempts to cross the bridge, reports from Riga say, were repelled. Many civilians were killed or wounded by bombs dropped on the town.

A despatch from Stockholm says the authorities of the Lettish Government left Riga before the Germano-Russian forces took the place, and are now at Rodepois station. Estonian troops are engaged in the fighting east of the Duna River. According to an official statement issued by Estonian headquarters Riga has been bombarded by the attacking forces. Bridgeheads west of the river are still being held by Lettish troops, it is said. The statement follows:

"The Lettish Government has left Riga and is now established at Rodepois station. Lettish troops, acting on orders, crossed the Duna, blew up the bridges and took up positions on the bridgeheads with their artillery, leaving guards at the bridges. The Germans are bombarding Riga with artillery and from airplanes. Our armored trains are replying to the fire."

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Aims at Reestablishment of the Old Order.

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Major Bischof is in command of a German contingent in the Baltic region. A despatch from Berlin October 9 said he would be court-martialed for urging his troops to remain there, notwithstanding the directions from Berlin that they return to Germany. A recent statement made in the National Assembly at Berlin by Gustav Noske, Minister of Defense, was to the effect that Bischof had asserted that the American military mission at Riga suggested to him last April that the German "Iron Division," one of the principal units under command of Von der Goltz, should take Riga.

News of a blockade of the Baltic Sea has created a sensation in Danzig, where large cargoes of coal and herring were expected in the next few days. The demands that German ships on the Baltic be recalled to their home ports and that all others be forbidden to leave were received by the German Government in a telegram from London this morning, according to the *Abendpost*.

Some of the newspapers assert that the Baltic question has nothing to do with present events; that the Baltic national committee at Riga has declared itself neutral regarding the fighting between the Letts and the Russians and that the Baltic land defense forces took no part in the attack on Riga.

"It is believed," says the despatch, "that Gen. von der Goltz's ultimatum also has been forwarded to the detachment of Major Bischof and will induce him to leave Riga."

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## BALTIC BLOCKADE HITS GERMAN SHIPS

Sailings Stopped and Vessels at Sea Ordered to Port.

Berlin, Oct. 12.—No ships are being permitted to leave Kiel, according to the *Vossische Zeitung*, which adds that Stettin ship owners have sent wireless despatches to vessels at sea to return immediately to Stettin or to go to the nearest port.

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## ITALY RECALLS AMBASSADOR

Is Casting About for Successor to Count di Celler.

Rome, Oct. 12.—Italy has decided to send to Washington a new ambassador to take the place of Count V. Marchi di Celler, but the